

## IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

where the General has his headquarters, was visited by a number of the naval officers, and the customary congratulations passed between both parties, the navy referring in the highest terms of praise to the land operations, and the General returning thanks to them for the manner in which they performed their portion of the work.

As an evidence of the good feeling existing between the different branches of our service, I send you a copy of a correspondence that passed between Commander Armstrong, of the steamer State of Georgia, and Major General Burnside. The expressions on both sides are very forcible, and show that there is but little ground for the prevalent opinion that a feeling of jealousy exists between the army and navy of the United States.

UNITED STATES STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA,  
OF FORT MAON, APRIL 27, 1862.  
DEAR GENERAL:—The officers and crew of this vessel desire to tender you the flag borne by us in the action of April 26, 1862.

You will see that it bears the mark of the well directed fire of the enemy, making it a souvenir of the day marked by so signal a success to our arms.

May God give you many years.  
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commander,  
Commanding United States Steamer State of Georgia,  
Major General Burnside.

I with pleasure concur in the above disposition of the honored flag bearing the mark of honored success.

THE GENERAL'S REPLY.  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
BEAUFORT HARBOR, APRIL 27, 1862.  
DEAR CAPTAIN:—I beg to thank you, your officers and crew, for the kind feeling that dictated the presentation to me of the flag borne so gallantly by your ship in the action of April 26, 1862, in front of Fort Macon.

It bears the evidence of close action, and will be kept by me as an emblem of the gallantry which always has characterized the navy in their country's service. Please thank Commander Lockwood for his kind acquaintance in this gift.

Very sincerely, your friend,  
A. E. BURNSIDE,  
Major General Commanding Dept. of North Carolina.

COM. LOCKWOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.  
UNITED STATES PROPELLER LAYTON,  
BEAUFORT HARBOR, APRIL 27, 1862.

On the 26th inst., the hour to report that, on the 26th inst., our batteries on shore being in position, fire was opened about six A. M. on Fort Macon. On its being reported I got under way and steamed toward the other blockading vessels, making signals for me to get under way, to prepare for action and form in line ahead. When within range, as near as the shoals allowed us to approach, the daylight opened fire, followed in succession by the State of Georgia, Commander James F. Armstrong; the gunboat Chippewa, Lieutenant Commander A. Bryson; the bark Gunboat, Acting Lieutenant Edward Caveney. The three steamers kept under way, steaming around in a circle, delivering their fire as they came within range at mile and a quarter distance from the fort.

The bark anchored after firing a number of rounds of shot and shell. Finding that the sea, from a southwest wind blowing on shore, caused the vessels to roll so quick and deep as to render our guns almost unmanageable to our range and the accuracy of our aim. I reluctantly withdrew after being engaged about an hour and a quarter, hoping that the wind and sea would subside so as to enable us to renew our firing in the afternoon; and the more readily adopted that course as we did not contemplate to be continuously engaged, but occasionally open fire from the morning, when we were able to hold out for several days. The wind and sea increasing rendered the renewal of the engagement impracticable that afternoon by the gunboats. Toward evening a flag of truce was displayed from the fort, which we received on our possession the following morning, and we heartily cheered the reappearance of our old flag over the ramparts of Fort Macon, about ten o'clock, April 26, 1862.

On entering the fort I had an interview with Major General Burnside, and we jointly signed the terms of capitulation on the part of the United States. The General expended nearly one-half of our fifteen-second fuses, and I am happy to say, with good effect; and our time at attack was well spent. The fort was in the hands of the enemy from an important land battery, which enabled our forces to repair damage caused by the concentrated fire from the fort. The fire of the enemy on the vessels from guns was very accurate, and we were shot and shell around us in every direction. Many good line shots passed over and beyond us as we were successfully passing the fort, and we were completely fortunate in receiving so little damage. The daylight was struck by an eight-inch solid shot on the starboard quarter, and the mainmast, passing through several bulkheads and the deck below, to the opposite side of the vessel in the engine room, about six inches above the machinery, among which it dropped. A splinter fractured the mainmast, and the right arm of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Eugene J. Wade, and I am happy to state that this was the only casualty that occurred.

I am informed that our forces on shore had one killed and two wounded, and that the enemy had eight killed and twenty wounded. The result of the day was a complete victory should have been achieved with so little loss of life, particularly as the interior of the fort was literally covered with the fragments of bombs and shells and many of them disabled.

I herewith enclose the reports of the several companies, and it gives me great pleasure to commend the gallantry of all.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,  
Commander and senior officer present.

To Flag Officer M. G. Monaghan, United States flag ship Minigot, Hampton Roads, Va.

THE SURRENDER.  
The fire of the fort at length slackened to complete silence, and about half-past four o'clock a white flag was run up over one of the guns. Soon after two of the rebel officers were seen coming out of the fort, bearing with them a flag of truce. They advanced towards the batteries, and as they approached, Captain Bell, of General Burnside's staff, and Lieutenant Hill, of General Parker's staff, went out to meet them. The introduced themselves as Captains Pelt and Gulon, and stated that they had come from Colonel White in order to find out upon what terms the fort could be surrendered. The message was conveyed at once to General Parker, who replied that the only terms upon which he could accept the surrender of the fort were unconditional, but that their inquiry should be at once despatched to General Burnside, who might make an arrangement differing somewhat from that demanded by him. As the night was near and darkness already settling over everything, further delay was postponed, and the message was signalled over, by lights, to Beaufort: "Colonel White desires to know upon what terms he can surrender the fort."

His message was instantly in readiness to convey the message to General Burnside, who was on board the steamer Price, some little distance up the North river, and the consequence was that the next morning at an early hour the Alice Price was seen coming down the river, and heading in towards the fort. Another interview took place between Colonel White and General Burnside, on board the Alice Price, during which interview the full arrangements for the surrender of Fort Macon were entered into. The General and the Colonel, after being together for some little time, left the cabin of the Price, and getting into the General's boat, in company with General Parker and Captain Sigge and King proceeded to the fort. As the small boat left the side of the steamer it was generally noticed that Colonel White was glibly despatched to General Burnside, and his hands upon his chest and leaning forward appeared to be mentally unstrung. It was some minutes before he raised his eyes, and when he did so there was an expression of deep sorrow or disappointment in them.

Upon landing the General and his companions went towards the batteries that had been so instrumental in bringing about this successful termination to the fight, while Colonel White returned to the fort to make preparations for the reception of our men.

Leaving General Burnside and his operations for a short time, I will give a short description of the state of affairs at the fort up to the actual possession of the place by the Fifth Rhode Island. Immediately after the return of Colonel White to his quarters there was a great bustle observed, and about the fort; the men were hurrying here and there, and all who had been watching our movements were seen to gather into the fort. In a short time, however, the gates of the fort were thrown open and a large train of mules and horses, and a number of men, and forming a square on the grass just outside, stood there for a few minutes. They were then marched into line, when they stood their arms and marched back to their quarters. The sight of the arms standing on the green and the disarmed and defeated men returning to the fort to take a final farewell of it, was almost too much for those on the steamer to bear, and it required great self-possession to refrain from bursting out into three hearty cheers for our victory.

With the tendency which he has always shown to the misguided men whom he encounters in armed rebellion, General Burnside exacted but little in the terms upon which he accepted the surrender of the garrison. The following is a copy of the document, as drawn up and signed by the stipulating parties. It may be well to explain that General Burnside decided the terms and General Parker received the surrender.

THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION.  
The following are the terms of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender, to the forces of the United States of America, of the fort, and all contents to be surrendered to the forces of the United States.

Art. 1. The officers and men of the garrison to be released on parole, and to return to their homes, taking with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c.

Colonel C. S. A. Commanding Fort Macon.  
JOHN G. PARKER,  
Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding Third Division, Department of North Carolina.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE FORT.  
From our position with the advanced pickets of the Fifth Rhode Island, we were observant spectators of the negotiations going on between General Burnside and Colonel White. At length the General, accompanied by General Parker, Captain Biggs and Captain King, was discovered coming from the fort. They walked leisurely down the beach, and, reaching us, gave the glorious news of the final surrender. General Burnside ordered the Fifth to form in line, and the command of Major Wright the various companies detailed from their positions behind the hills and formed upon the beach, where, after a short review, the General unfurled the new colors of the battalion just sent by the State of Rhode Island, and bearing the words "Rhode" and "Newbern," and returned them to the color bearer, who took his place at the head of the column. The procession was then ready, and at the word moved in the following order to take formal possession of the fort:

General Burnside, Gen. Parker, Capt. Biggs, Capt. King, Major Wright,  
Color Bearer.  
Battalion Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Members of the Press.  
The procession, as it moved along the edge of the shore, with the bright, new banner of the Union flapping its folds, as if in defiance of the rebel flag, which was still floating over the fort, presented a very pleasing sight. Coming to the southern slope of the fort the column fled to the left, and rounding the edge of the green ward, entered the rally port. Ascending to the ramparts the battalion marched once around the fort, with the banner still before them. The companies were then taken off to their respective places, and the ceremony of taking possession had ended, with the exception of

HAULING DOWN THE REBEL FLAG.  
This was soon performed; the ladders were hoisted, and the bunting came to the ground. It was given into the possession of Major Wright, who intended adding it to the collection of trophies in the Legislature of Rhode Island. It was made out of the old flag of the garrison, with the stars with dragon to suit the number of rebel States. A second flag had been lying in an obscure part of the fort; it was hunted up and brought to light, adjusted to the halyards, and in a brief time I can narrate the fact it went flying to the top.

THE STARS AND STRIPES AGAIN WAVE OVER FORT MAON.  
In accordance with the orders of General Burnside, the elevation of the colors was forbidden to be attended with any demonstration by the soldiers, though, as they expressed it themselves, they did want to "scream," and very loudly at that. But from across the water, some three tremendous cheers. Beaufort had emptied itself upon its wharves, and when the troops and Unionists saw the Stars and Stripes at the top of the flagstaff they vented their feelings in one grand uproar of joy. The battalion could with difficulty restrain from joining in the glorious sound. The white flag on the gun was removed, the fleet was signalled to come in, and we turned to view

THE APPEARANCE OF THE FORT.  
The marks of our terrible fire were abundant enough. The pitted walls, cracked and splintered stonework, broken coping, yawning ditches in the earth of the slope, dismounted and disabled guns, sand bags scattered in confusion all over the fort. On the ocean side of the fort, the short but brisk fire from the fort was seen. A Perrot shot perforated the woodwork of one of the gun carriages, passed along parallel to the edge, and mapping in two the elevating screw, killed the gunner while in the act of sighting, then crossed over to the opposite side and killed two men, besides wounding several others. One man, who was sitting on a cot in his casemate, had a leg taken off by a fragment of a shell which came in through a window. The front of the casemates exposed to the shells coming over the ramparts was protected with bars of railroad iron laid slanting from the top of the casemates to the ground. A Perrot shot cut one of the bars, and the front of the casemate was exposed to the shells, and where they burst along the guns, had scattered the grape from their canvas bags, while the roofs and sides of the houses around the fort were perforated and splintered.

THE REBEL LOSS  
was seven killed and eighteen wounded, including one mortally. The names of the killed are as follows:—  
Private Bishop Hamilton, Co. G, Tenth N. C. Artillery.  
" J. P. Willis, Co. H, " " "  
" Eljah Elliott, Co. H, " " "  
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From our position with the advanced pickets of the Fifth Rhode Island, we were observant spectators of the negotiations going on between General Burnside and Colonel White. At length the General, accompanied by General Parker, Captain Biggs and Captain King, was discovered coming from the fort. They walked leisurely down the beach, and, reaching us, gave the glorious news of the final surrender. General Burnside ordered the Fifth to form in line, and the command of Major Wright the various companies detailed from their positions behind the hills and formed upon the beach, where, after a short review, the General unfurled the new colors of the battalion just sent by the State of Rhode Island, and bearing the words "Rhode" and "Newbern," and returned them to the color bearer, who took his place at the head of the column. The procession was then ready, and at the word moved in the following order to take formal possession of the fort:

General Burnside, Gen. Parker, Capt. Biggs, Capt. King, Major Wright,  
Color Bearer.  
Battalion Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Members of the Press.  
The procession, as it moved along the edge of the shore, with the bright, new banner of the Union flapping its folds, as if in defiance of the rebel flag, which was still floating over the fort, presented a very pleasing sight. Coming to the southern slope of the fort the column fled to the left, and rounding the edge of the green ward, entered the rally port. Ascending to the ramparts the battalion marched once around the fort, with the banner still before them. The companies were then taken off to their respective places, and the ceremony of taking possession had ended, with the exception of

HAULING DOWN THE REBEL FLAG.  
This was soon performed; the ladders were hoisted, and the bunting came to the ground. It was given into the possession of Major Wright, who intended adding it to the collection of trophies in the Legislature of Rhode Island. It was made out of the old flag of the garrison, with the stars with dragon to suit the number of rebel States. A second flag had been lying in an obscure part of the fort; it was hunted up and brought to light, adjusted to the halyards, and in a brief time I can narrate the fact it went flying to the top.

THE STARS AND STRIPES AGAIN WAVE OVER FORT MAON.  
In accordance with the orders of General Burnside, the elevation of the colors was forbidden to be attended with any demonstration by the soldiers, though, as they expressed it themselves, they did want to "scream," and very loudly at that. But from across the water, some three tremendous cheers. Beaufort had emptied itself upon its wharves, and when the troops and Unionists saw the Stars and Stripes at the top of the flagstaff they vented their feelings in one grand uproar of joy. The battalion could with difficulty restrain from joining in the glorious sound. The white flag on the gun was removed, the fleet was signalled to come in, and we turned to view

THE APPEARANCE OF THE FORT.  
The marks of our terrible fire were abundant enough. The pitted walls, cracked and splintered stonework, broken coping, yawning ditches in the earth of the slope, dismounted and disabled guns, sand bags scattered in confusion all over the fort. On the ocean side of the fort, the short but brisk fire from the fort was seen. A Perrot shot perforated the woodwork of one of the gun carriages, passed along parallel to the edge, and mapping in two the elevating screw, killed the gunner while in the act of sighting, then crossed over to the opposite side and killed two men, besides wounding several others. One man, who was sitting on a cot in his casemate, had a leg taken off by a fragment of a shell which came in through a window. The front of the casemates exposed to the shells coming over the ramparts was protected with bars of railroad iron laid slanting from the top of the casemates to the ground. A Perrot shot cut one of the bars, and the front of the casemate was exposed to the shells, and where they burst along the guns, had scattered the grape from their canvas bags, while the roofs and sides of the houses around the fort were perforated and splintered.

THE REBEL LOSS  
was seven killed and eighteen wounded, including one mortally. The names of the killed are as follows:—  
Private Bishop Hamilton, Co. G, Tenth N. C. Artillery.  
" J. P. Willis, Co. H, " " "  
" Eljah Elliott, Co. H, " " "  
(mortally wounded; since dead.)  
Private B. B. Combs, Co. F, Confederate Artillery.  
" C. G. Brown, Fortieth regiment, N. C. S. T.  
" J. J. Crouch, " " "

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## THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

## Reconnoitring Operations of General Reno on the Rear of Norfolk, April 19.

